

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9. 1735.

NUMB. 140

N^o 140.

Reflections occasioned by some late CRAFTSMEN.



HERE are a Set of Men among us, and I need not name them, who as they read History with no other View, but to wrest particular Passages into the Service of Defamation and Faction; so in their Remarks upon it, they most carefully suppress all such Reflections, though so obvious, as may create in the People a good

of their present Situation. I would think it was impossible for any Man of Discernment, to review the Annals of Britain, but being convinced of this glorious Truth, that there are no Advantages which the People formerly enjoyed under the best of our English Kings, from the Influence of their Prince, but what at this Day they are of Right.

This is a Truth as clear as the Sun, and I should think the Craftsman might as reasonably hope to see that Glorious Luminary with his Hand, as to this Truth from the Eyes of Britons.

He feels its Influences not less blissful than those from a Fountain of Light; his Rays, indeed, would shew us our Misery, were it not for this invaluable

It will give all due Honour to the Merits of former Princes; nor shall the Craftsman go beyond us, in praising the Generosity and Bravery of Edward the Third; but this cannot hinder us from seeing the Prevalence betwixt a Possession of Right, and an Enjoyment of Power: Mr. D'Anvers must still give us Leave to distinguish between a Government, where the Rights of the People and the Power of the Crown are exactly balanced and fix'd; and one in which the Measure of Power was the Will of the Prince, however moderate he might be in the Exercise of it.

This happy Difference perfects our Constitution, and is the Liberty of these Times above whatever our Fathers saw.

Whether then Mr. D'Anvers has given us his Remarks on the Reign of Edward the Third, in order to shew the Weakness of his late Defences of ancient Liberty, and to insinuate a Belief, that if the People were not free by the Frame of their Constitution, the Mercy of their Prince made amends; or whether he intended to recommend King Edward's Example to our Imitation, I shall not determine; I hope the latter: For whatever Mr. D'Anvers may think, when Good of the People requires it, to prefer the Happiness of a Nation, to a Thirst of military Glory, is as Heroick Virtue, as to return Triumphant from the slaughter of Millions.

Let it be the Glory of Edward the Third, that he extend'd the Bounds of his Dominions, and conquer'd; but no Lover of his Country, no Friend to Liberty and Britain, will, at this Time of Day, ever wish to have his Sovereign govern'd by a Passion for extending his Dominions: And when we see a Prince on the Throne of try'd Fortitude, yet making his personal Ardor, the natural Heroism of his Temper, and the Welfare of his People, and preferring the fruit of true and solid Glory, the Happiness of his Subjects, to all the Fame and Eclat of military Triumphs; we shall not be uneasy that France is not conquer'd; it will be sufficient that Britain is free and happy.

As to Edward's Conquest of France, let me here repeat the just Observation of an ingenious Writer, * That the Grandeur acquir'd to England thereby, was a dangerous Grandeur, which tho' it rais'd the Reputation of this Country in present, would, if it had lasted on a little longer, have ended in its Ruin; for the only Difference ultimately between France being conquer'd by England, or England conquer'd by France, must be, whether an English or a French King should rule both; since in either Case the Seat of

Empire would be in France, and England, consequently, in either, would become a Province to France; as in two Possessions under the same Prince, the Lesser must always be a Province to the Greater.

I hope Mr. D'Anvers will agree with me in another Observation on the Reign of this excellent Prince Edward the Third, and in return I will excuse him for not having inserted it in his Catalogue of the Felicities of those Times; I mean to remark, what History will inform us to be true, that there were no such Craftsmen to pester this happy Reign, as have been the Stain of the British Name ever since the Revolution. Our Patriotic Oracle cannot but know, that when Edward the Third came to the Throne, this Nation was reduced to a low Ebb: Her Substance had been consumed in foreign Wars, on account of her Dominions on the Continent; and yet, exhausted as all the People at this Time were, they chose rather to suffer the Miseries of Want and Famine at home, than not effectually support their Prince in his Wars abroad; but had it been the Misfortune of this great King to have depended for his Support against France, upon such Craftsmen as these later Ages have produced, his Fate might not have been more fortunate than that of his immortal Successor in the Passion of subduing France: Such a Faction would have taken Care that his Supplies should have come too scanty for glorious Achievements, or too late to accomplish the great Ends he had in View; while their Clamours would have been incessant and infinite, that the Nation was exhausted; that the People had been oppressed till they could bear no longer; that they were already reduced to Famine; and that going in Search of romantick Conquests, was sacrificing the People to the private Ambition of their Prince: We must therefore conclude, for the Honour of Britain in those Days, that it produced not Craftsmen.

Let any Man consider Mr. D'Anvers to have lived in the Reign we are speaking of; and as it is not likely that he would have been in any Manner intitled to the Favour of King Edward, who, as Mr. D'Anvers himself observes, was a nice Discerner of Merit, and knew whom he ought to cherish with Honours and Rewards; so it will not be a hard Matter to conceive what Part he would have acted.

If he had dared to have been as petulant in that Reign, as he thinks himself intitled to be in this, can it be supposed that he would have been any otherwise employed than in alarming the People against the Oppressions of the Court? Expensive Armaments in quest of uncertain Conquests, while Want, Pestilence and Famine were the Portion of the People, would have afforded an ample Field for Declamation and Inveective; and if Mr. D'Anvers could then have thought that the People were free, would they have heard of any thing else but Designs against their Liberties, and of the Conquest of France being intended only to pave the Way for the Reduction of England? Mr. D'Anvers cannot think he is injured by such a Supposition. To apprehend that he and his Faction would have laboured, by such like Calumnies, and all dishonest Arts, to have divided the People from King Edward, and prevented his glorious Success, by precluding him the Means of Victory, cannot be looked upon as a Dishonour, by those who treated their Deliverer from Popery and Slavery, the immortal King William, with no greater Affection, no better Proofs of Gratitude; who still, with unwearied Toil, employ every bad Art, and every base Misrepresentation, to alienate the Minds of the People from a Prince, under whom they enjoy all the Good, and more than all the Good of King Edward's Reign, without any of the Evil; a Prince, in all whose Conduct can be found no Violence, no bloody Instances of Revenge, no tyrannical Executions, no Acts of Power or Prerogative, whose Reign will yield to none for the Number of excellent Laws; and during whose Power the People have felt no Want, no Famine, no Oppression: I say, while the Craftsmen are perpetually employed to divide the People from a Prince, whose Reign has been one inviolable Observance of the Laws, and one continued Regard to the Peace and Happiness of his Subjects, unless it shall be deemed a Failure therein that he has not conquered France; it cannot be an Injury done to them to suppose, that, had they lived in King Edward's Reign, they would not have been more just to that brave Prince, tho' now they affect the

highest Reverence towards his Memory, and seem most delighted with palliating and excusing his worst Actions, hoping to eclipse a more free, more legal, more happy Government, by the Lustre of a Reign great and glorious, yet not quite unspotted with Blood and Violence, in which however, for the greatest Part, the Power of Prerogative was not oppressive, because the Disposition of the Prince was generous.

BRITANNUS.

Extract of a Letter from Hereford, Dec. 6.

S I R,

YOU will find, by the under-written, which is every Title Matter of Fact, that the Spirit of Rioting is still very rampant in this Part of the Country; and am sorry to tell you, that 'tis too much encouraged by those, whose Duty it is to subdue it.

You have already heard, that two Men were committed to the Keeper of the Gaol of this County, for the Riot at Ledbury. I am now to acquaint you, that on Sunday last above 20 of those Turnpike Cutters or Levellers, as they call themselves, tho' that is a Character by much too good for them, met with the said Keeper at the King's Head Inn at Ross Fair, and demanding his Reasons for detaining those two Men in Custody, without giving him Time to return an Answer, dragged him out of the Inn into the Street, knocked him down several Times, and almost murder'd him, notwithstanding all that the Inn Keeper and his Servants could do to prevent it, who were used in a very cruel Manner for assisting him. The Villains immediately carried the Keeper to Wilton's Bridge, where at first they concluded to throw him into the River Wye; but at length they agreed to carry him to a Place where they would secure him, till they themselves had fetched the Prisoners out of Custody. The better to compleat that Design, they dragged him 4 Miles in his Boots and Spurs, to a place called Horewithe, a Publick-House, where he was kept Prisoner, beat in a shameful Manner by those merciless Wretches, and obliged to write a Discharge to the Turnkey, being threatened, in case of Refusal, to be hanged upon the Spot. Four Gentlemen from Hereford, who followed them, and endeavoured to dissuade them from such Wickedness and Cruelty, were inhumanly beat, and obliged to ride off for their Lives. After they had detained the Keeper near 6 Hours at the House aforesaid, they terry'd him over the Wye, walked him about the Country till near 4 o'Clock in the Morning, and then robbed him of his Money. Those that robbed him made off, but left others to guard him, who quarrelling and fighting about dividing the Booty, it gave the Keeper an Opportunity to make his Escape out of the Villains Hands with his Life; but not without Bruises in Abundance.

Extract of another from Bristol, of the same Date.

ON Thursday Morning, between 1 and 2 o'Clock, a Fire broke out at a Brewhouse behind the Bell on the Wear, belonging to the poor Widow of that House, which was burnt down, occasioned by the Draught of the Flew, and a Piece of Timber that caught on Fire. Two Soldiers that lodged over the Brewhouse (wherein were 200 Bushels of Malt, and a Parcel of Hops, most of it destroyed) were obliged to leap out almost three Stories high to save their Lives; one fell into a Tan-pit, and the other is dangerously hurt.

They write from Barnstaple the 18th ult. that the Johanna and Mary, Captain Wilkie, of and from Bristol, for Guinea and British America, was forced on Shore that Morning near their Bar, in a violent Storm; and out of 15 Persons on board, the Captain and 13 more, who took to their Long-boat, were drowned, and there were but little Hopes of saving any Part of the Ship or Cargo. She was a fine, large, rich Ship, lately built at Bristol, and was going on her first Voyage, had been a Month at Sea, but forced back by violent contrary Winds. The Loss of this Ship and Cargo amounts

* Ancient and Modern Liberty compared.



to 3000 l. by Insurance. The Captain was lately married to a young Lady of a good Family and Fortune in this City.

In the same Storm was also lost near Millford, the Charming Molly, Captain Morgan Thomas; but the Men were all saved. She was bound from Barbados to Bristol, laden with a Cargo of Sugar, Cotton, &c.

L O N D O N.

Last Saturday Se'nnight died at Edinburgh, in the 27th Year of her Age, the Right Hon. Anne Erskine, Countess Dowager of Airly, Wife of the Hon. Sir Alexander Macdonald, of Macdonald, Bart. and Daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Dun; a Lady truly virtuous in the several Stations of Life, and possessed of so many good Qualities, that she is universally regretted. Her Corpse was interred on Tuesday last in the Grey Friars Church-yard.

Yesterday Se'nnight came on before the Lords of Justiciary at Edinburgh, the Case of the Suspension of the Sentence of Death passed upon MacAdams and Long, of Col. Hamilton's Regiment, by the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, when the same was put off till the Friday following.

Last Week an Excise Officer carried into the Port of Leith, 52 Anchors of Brandy and 2 Hogheads of Wine, lately seized in a Coal-pit in Fife.

A young Gentleman of Edinburgh having written a Paragraph, and a Citizen thereof having delivered the same to a Printing-house, authorising it to be printed, as it was accordingly in the Caledonian Mercury of the 13th ult. importing, that William Reid, of Glass-hill, Esq; was arrived at Edinburgh from the North, on Business of great Importance, &c. whereas that Gentleman was then at his Seat in the Mearns; Mr. Reid complained of the Paragraph to the Magistrates, who cited the said two Gentlemen before them, and upon their Non-appearance, issued Warrants against them for Contumacy, &c. However, after some few Days absconding, they thought proper to appear, confess their Folly, ask Pardon, and pay to Mr. Reid 3 l. Sterling Damages.

The Cause that has been so long depending at Durham, and has made so much Noise in that Diocese, between the Plaintiff Mr. Wheeler, Deputy Register of that Consistory Court, and the Defendant Mr. Ralph Trotter, Principal Register, has been at last decided in favour of the latter, by the Lord High Chancellor, upon this single Point, viz. 'That it is not in the Power of a Patent Officer to grant a Deputation for more than one Year.' How far this may affect other Offices in that County, which are mostly executed by Deputies, who have their Offices either for a Number of Years, or the Life of their Principals, is left to the Gentlemen of the Law.

The Pretty Betsey, lately arrived from St. Christopher's, brought over Wavel Smith, Esq; Secretary to the Leeward Islands, and landed him at the Isle of Wight, together with his Daughter, and her Husband Henry Slingsby, Esq; who, we hear, will pass a few Days more in that Island before they come to England.

Bowater Vernon, Esq; who died last Sunday Se'nnight at Hanbury Hall in Worcestershire, was possessed of an Estate of near 10,000 l. a Year, which he enjoyed with a true English Nobleness of Soul, and which now devolves to his only Son Mr. Thomas Vernon, a Minor. He kept a well-regulated House, managed with all the Order and Decorum possible; was a true and steady Friend, where he found a Person worthy his Friendship; was a great Encourager of Artists in general, (especially those of his own Country) and was so very extensive and liberal in his Charities to the Poor, that he was second to none, and is universally lamented by all who had the Happiness of being conversant with himself or his Family.

They write from Colchester, that the Shop of Mr. Henry Auguine, a Taylor at Wivenhoe near that Place, having within a few Months past been thrice broke open and robbed, and particularly on the 25th of last Month, when it was robbed of two Suits of Men's Cloaths, besides other things; on the Thursday following one Richard Baskett, a Sawyer, was apprehended at Much Clacton, with the Cloaths upon him, which he had offered in Sale to several People, but found no Purchasers; and being known by some to be a Fellow of a bad Character, he was stopped on Suspicion of having stole the Things, and was next Day carried before Mr. Justice Price, when after Examination, the Robbery appearing fully upon him, he was committed to Chelmsford Gaol, in order to take his Trial for the same at the next Assizes for the County of Essex. He attempted the Night before to escape from the Custody of the Constable, who, in securing him,

was wounded in several Places with an Iron Hinge, which he had furnished himself with privately.

Thursday last the Right Rev. Dr. Robert Butts, Lord Bishop of Norwich, was married at the Parish Church of Lackford in that City, to the Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, a Lady of an universal good Character, and a considerable Fortune; after which they set out for London.

Friday Morning last the Bodies of one Beavis, a Midwife's Son in Norwich, and one Robert Browne, a Yarmouth Keelman, were taken up drown'd in our River. The former had been missing several Days, and the latter fell in the Night before out of his Boat.

A Man was buried last Sunday Se'nnight at St. Michael's Coslaney in that City, with the Names of Bacon and Wodehouse, and the Numbers of their Polls upon his Coffin, according to his dying Request.

Friday Night last one Christopher Hewit, an Apprentice to Mr. Thomas Howes, a Carpenter at Ipswich, having a Quarrel with John Christmalls, an Apprentice to Mr. Edward Wenter, a Wheelwright in that Town, he stabbed him with a Knife in the Breast, as supposed into the Heart, because Mr. Goodrich a Surgeon there, being instantly sent for, found him expiring; upon which Hewit was directly apprehended and carried before Mr. Bailiff Cole, who committed him to Gaol. The Deceased had not been long married.

Yesterday began the Sessions at Guildhall, when there came on a Trial between Mrs. Taylor, Plaintiff, and Mr. Gardner, a noted Victualler near the Royal Exchange, Defendant, on an Action brought by the Plaintiff, for an Assault and Battery; when, after hearing several Witnesses on both Sides, the Jury found the Defendant guilty.

The same Day George Smith was committed to Newgate, by Justice Scott, on Suspicion of several Highway Robberies.

As was also Richard Hicks, by Justice Deveil, for a Burglary and Felony, in breaking open the House of Mr. William Gilpin, and stealing Goods to the Value of 4 l.

In the Hyp-Doctor this Day published, is a Reply to the Craftsman of Saturday last, asserting, that no Writer, till very lately, and of the Ministerial Side, ever gave an ill Character of King Edward III. This particularly confuted from the Cotton Library, the French Historians, and Rolls of Parliament; with a Key to the English Law. Dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 146. India 167. South Sea 92 to 1-4th. Old Annuity 108 5-8ths. New ditto 109 1-half. Three per Cent. Annuity 98 1-half. Emperor's Loan 106 1-half. Royal Assurance 101 1-half. London Assurance 13 to 1-8th. York Buildings 2 1-4th. African 15. India Bonds 5 l. 12 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 l. 13 s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 2 l. 5 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 5 l. Prem. Salt Talties 4 l. to 4 l. 10 s. Prem. English Copper 2 l. 1 s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 3 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 109 1-half.

This Day is Published,

A Letter to a Lord. In Answer to his late Book, intitled, *A plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.*
Dublin printed: London re-printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.

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By Mr. GORDON.

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By G. DOUGLAS, M.D.

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IN what Part soever lodged; for at once taking, and in five Minute's Time, it perfectly cures the severest Gripings in the Guts, and immediately removes the Wind from the Stomach or Bowels (as it were) too much distended.

For all wandering Pains in any Part soever, which are some Persons the Forerunners of a fixed Rheumatism, in the Gout (mistaken many times under the Notion of tick Ailments) this famous Medicine has north following: having wrought Wonders in these Cases on great Numbers of People, who, before taking it, could neither sit, stand, or lie at Ease; but were in intolerable Pain Night and Day, taking less than half a Bottle, were absolutely freed from present Pain, and, by a short Continuance of the same, recovered to perfect Health again.

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It is sold only at Mr. King's Picture Shop in the Strand, near the Royal Exchange, and at Mr. Harbin's (Jeweller) near the Sign of the Crown in the Strand, near Chancery Cross, at 3 s. the Bottle.

By the said Mr. King and Mr. Harbin is also sold for 1 s. the Bottle.

The Princely beautifying LOTION.

Whose INIMITABLE VIRTUES and TRANSCENDENT EXCELLENCIES have gained it so much Reputation, that envious Imitators endeavour, tho' in vain, to counterfeit it.

It beautifies the Face, Neck, and Hands to the utmost Perfection, and is in the greatest Esteem amongst Ladies for the first Quality. No Words can sufficiently express its Virtues; for it is not of the Nature of Paint, which puts on and unnatural Gloss on the Skin; but is a Remedy, and its Use, really gives a Lustre to the most beautiful, and the fine Features of the Face, and is so safe, that the least Grain of Mercury in it, that it may be taken inwardly and it smelled to, is really good against Vapours.

It infallibly kills Worms in the Face, takes away Spots, Wrinkles, Pits, or Marks of the Small-Pox, and cures any Defect in the Face, giving a charming Lustre and fine Air to the Features, to Admiration.

As for such Persons as are of a swarthy Complexion, or bled with any disagreeable Redness, Roughness, Heats, or the like, it is not to be parallel'd for its immediately smooths, clears, plumps, nourishes, and whitenes to the last Degree, and makes those Persons who before were bagged and old, to look young, beautiful, and fresh. In short, it far exceeds any thing that was ever yet made publick, for clearing and beautifying the Skin.